The People's Korea

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GIFT DIVISION

President Kim on Job of Young People

"The young people must devote all their youthful strength and talents to the struggle for a free and prosperous new society and for an independent and peaceful new world. This is a worthwhile undertaking for their own happiness and an honourable cause for the progress of human society," said President Kim Il Sung.

Answering questions raised by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Romania, President Kim stated his view of what the young people should do for the building of a new society and a new world.

"In order to build a new society and a new world which the young and other people want," he urges, "it is imperative to fight resolutely against imperialism, colonialism and racism."

He stressed:

"Imperialism is the root cause of war and the disturber of peace. Imperialists are indulging in ceaseless aggression and war manoeuvres and disturb peace in all parts of the world.

"Peace can be achieved only through the struggle against imperialism."

Rodong Sinmun dated April 22 carried the full text of the answers of the President to the questions raised by the leader of the Romanian youth organization. **(See full text of his answers on page 2)**

Mentioning great possibility of nuclear war in Korea, the President said, "We deem it necessary for the young people of the world to pay attention to the developments in Korea and take action on an international scale to eliminate the danger of war from this peninsula."

"If a war breaks out in Korea, it can easily spread to the rest of the glove and bring the holocaust of a nuclear war to the people of the world," added President Kim.

Mr. Kim Jong Il Hosts Dinner For Chinese Del .

Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 24 arranged a dinner for Mr. Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage on a visit to the DPRK.

Invited there were Zong Kewen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Korea, and embassy officials.

Present there were Yon Hyong Muk, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Hwang Jang Yop, member, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Hyon Jun Guk, member, and First Vice Director of a Department, of the WPK Central Committee.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Gromyko to Visit Korea

The DPRK and the USSR shared the view in a Korean-Soviet communique that "there was no more important task than to prevent a nuclear holocaust, remove the danger of war and safeguard peace at the present juncture."

A Korean-Soviet communique on the official visit to the Soviet Union by Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam was published on April 24. Mr. Kim Yong Nam visited the Soviet Union from April 16 to 23, upon the invitation of the USSR government. **(See communique on page 3)**

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his Soviet counterpart Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko "reached a consensus on all the problems discussed at the talks which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding."

Gromyko accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to the DPRK by Kim.

The communique said Pyongyang expressed support to the Soviet stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armament in Geneva while Moscow "highly estimated the efforts and peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference...."

Both sides urged the United States to "give up its aggression and war moves" against the DPRK and withdraw all its means of war including nuclear weapons and its troops.

Both sides shared the view that "the imperialists' attempt to revise the political summing up of the World War II and reexamine the already fixed territorial reality in international documents must not be allowed."

On Moscow-Beijing relations, the communique said, "...normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations would be conducive to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and peace and the strengthening of the world socialist forces."

The communique expressed deep apprehensions over all the acts of the imperialist aggression forces, particularly the United States and its allies, to intensify the nuclear arms race, militarize the space, wreck the present military strategic balance and seize military superiority and over the tensions created by them.

Beijing, Moscow Back Pyongyang's Bids For Reunification

China will make its best for the realization of the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea proposed by the DPRK, stated Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

According to a KCNA report dated April 20, the Chinese leader made the statement in his talks with Australian Prime Minister Robert James Lee Hawke.

Calling the policy of the DPRK for relaxing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea "clear and immovable", he mentioned Pyongyang's new proposal to have parliamentary talks between north and south.

"To ease the situation on the Korean Peninsula and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is very important not only for the Korean Peninsula itself but for peace and security in Asia and Pacific region," Mr. Hu Yaobang stressed.

Moscow expressed its support for the DPRK's efforts for national reunification in a Korean-Soviet communique on the official visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam.

The communique carried by the KCNA on April 24 said in part:

"The Soviet side highly estimated the efforts and peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference and supported the proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the new constructive peace proposal advanced at the 4th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to adopt a north-south joint declaration of non-aggression."

Meanwhile, Ali Nasser Mohammed, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic of Yemen (April 19), Mr. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta (April 17), Mr. Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania (April 12), Mr. Mady Sangare, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, (April 11), expressed their support for the new proposal for interparliamentary talks aimed at drafting a joint declaration of non-aggression in their respective letters to President Kim Il Sung.

Shouts of "Remember Kwangju!" Greet Chon in U.S.

Amid tight security, south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan arrived in Los Angeles on April 24, greeted by three dozen demonstrators protesting against his visit.

The Asahi Shimbun on April 26 said, "Demonstrations were staged at Los Angeles Airport and in front of the hotel, where Chon was scheduled to stay, by protesting Korean residents in the U.S. who opposed to Chon's visit, including members of the United Association to Demand Restoration of Democracy in South Korea.

The paper also said that protesters carried placards reading "Freedom of Political Activities to Mr. Kim Dae Jung!", "Remember Kwangju Incident!" and others opposing his tour of the United States.

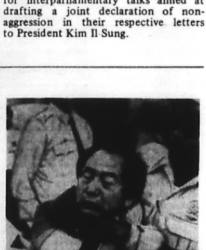
U.S.-resident Koreans and Americans waged a demonstration protesting against the U.S. tour of Chon Du Hwan on April 25 when he arrived in Washington, according to foreign press reports.

The demonstrators had leaflets to be distributed to citizens and wore T-shirts bearing "The massacre in Kwangju" by the traitor, a splash of blood-red color and the Korean language characters for Kwangju.

One group of the protesters placed giant-sized "Massacre of Kwangju" advertisement on 10 hired billboards in the Washington area.

A foreign report said that during his stay in Washington, Chon Du Hwan would meet demonstrators who wore

(Continued on page 8)



Police and demonstrators clashed during a protest against the U.S. visit of Chon Du Hwan who rose to power by force. (Reuter-UPI-Sun)

Peace Can Be Achieved Only Through Struggle against Imperialism

President Kim Il Sung's Answers to Questions Raised by First Secretary of Central Committee of Young Communist League of Romania

Rodong Simmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on April 22 carried the answers of President Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Romania on March 15, 1985.

Follows the full text of the answers:

I have received your questions in writing.

I should like to express my thanks to you for your request for an interview with me in connection with marking this year as a "Year of International Youth."

You have asked many questions, and I shall answer them in a summary for the sake of convenience.

I think it a good thing for the youth and other people of the five continents to mark this year as a "Year of International Youth" under the motto "participation, development, peace" at the proposal of Romania.

The "Year of International Youth" will be an important opportunity to inspire and encourage the young people in their struggle to improve their social status, safeguard peace and build a new society and a new world. I think it will also make a valuable contribution to the development of the youth movement throughout the world by promoting mutual understanding and strengthening friendship and solidarity among the young people through various international functions, the young people of many continents and regions of the world who live under different social systems and have different political views and faiths.

The young people of Korea, with those of Romania and the rest of the world, will observe the "Year of International Youth" meaningfully and take an active part in their international functions.

I believe that the international functions which will be organized to observe it will bring about positive results through the joint efforts of the young people of different continents throughout the world.

Young people are the builders of a new society, and the future belongs to them. Apart from the role of the young people who are vivacious and afire with creative enthusiasm, it would be impossible to effect any social change or shape a bright future of the nations.

Availing themselves of the "Year of International Youth", the young people should acquire a clear understanding of the mission entrusted by their countries and nations, participate more actively than ever in the sacred struggle to build a prosperous new society and shape a beautiful future of their countries, and should exert all their youthful strength and talents in this worthwhile struggle.

It is an important revolutionary task for the Korean youth today to participate actively in socialist construction. They are working hard to model the whole society on the Juche idea and effect a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, in accordance with the magnificent programme of socialist construction put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Task of Building Independent, Peaceful New World

The young people who live in the era of *chajusong*, the era of revolution, are a glorious and proud new generation. The youth of our time is entrusted with an honourable task of building an independent and peaceful new world which is free from aggression and war.

They are a great revolutionary force of our time. They are vigorous and courageous and have an ardent fighting spirit and revolutionary stamina which do not yield to any difficulty. They are open to new things, very enterprising and fight for justice and truth through thick and thin.

These are their good qualities. Because of these qualities they are and can be a great revolutionary force of our time.

The young people must devote all their youthful strength and talents to the struggle for a free and prosperous new society and for an independent and peaceful new world. This is a worthwhile undertaking for their own happiness and an honourable cause for the progress of human society.

In order to build a new society and a new world which the young and other people want, it is imperative to fight resolutely against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Imperialism is the root cause of war and the disturber of peace. Imperialists are indulging in ceaseless aggression and war manoeuvres and disturb peace in all parts of the world.

With an unchanged scheme of world conquest, the US imperialists openly advocate "power politics" and "nuclear war", resorting to a large-scale arms buildup, speeding up the production and deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, expanding their military bases and increasing their armed forces of aggression in all parts of the world.

Owing to the ever intensified imperialist machinations for aggression and war, the danger of a nuclear war is increasing, and the mankind is in a crisis at the crossroads of war and peace.

Peace can be achieved only through the struggle against imperialism. The young people must safeguard universal peace and security by launching a dynamic joint struggle to frustrate the imperialists' schemes for aggression and war.

The powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement now under way in Asia, Europe and many other parts of the world, is a heavy blow at the imperialists who attempt to provoke a new war. The young people must all come to form a broad united front and develop a more effective anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement on a regional and international scale.

All peace-loving youth must thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialist policy for aggression and war and give active support to the peoples who are opposed to imperialist aggression. They must also fight to check nuclear arms drive, achieve universal and complete disarmament, establish nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world and continually extend them.

Greatest Danger of War in Korea

At present, a greatest danger of a new war hovers over the Korean Peninsula because of the US imperialists. In south Korea more than 40,000 US soldiers and nearly one million puppet troops who are equipped with the latest lethal weapons are ready for action at any time, and over 1,000 different nuclear weapons are deployed there. While continually reinforcing aggressive armed forces in south Korea, the United States frequently conducts war exercises against the northern half of our Republic. The large-scale "Team Spirit" manoeuvre which it has been annually staging there since 1976, is a preliminary war and a test nuclear war against the north.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it can easily spread to the rest of the globe and bring the holocaust of a nucear war to the people of the world.

We deem it necessary for the young people of the world to pay attention to the developments in Korea and take action on an international scale to eliminate the danger of war from this peninsula.

Need to Achieve Global Independence

If we are to prevent a new world war and preserve durable universal peace, we must achieve global independence. An independent world is a world where there is no domination or subordination and where all countries and all nations enjoy complete sovereignty. The young people should join the powerful trend of the times towards *chajusong* and develop a forceful struggle for global independence.

If they are to discharge their noble mission in the building of a new society and a new world, young people need to strengthen their international solidarity and cooperation. Only when they assist and support each other in firm unity, will they succeed in their fight against aggression and war and for an independent and peaceful new world and attain social progress and prosperity.

Young people of different countries live in different social systems and circumstances, and their political ideas and religious beliefs are also different from one another. However, the difference can never be an obstacle to their unity and cooperation for their common goal. If they value the noble ideas of independence, friendship and peace, they will be able to unite and cooperate on an international scale in whatever circumstances.

Bonds of Friendship among Youth Organizations of Many Countries Should Be Strengthened

They must solidly unite and take joint action in their efforts to build an independent and peaceful new world, and also closely cooperate in the struggle for national independence and a new society.

It is important to strengthen the bonds of friendship among youth organisations of many countries. These organisations must activate mutual visits and exchange, share valuable experiences in the youth movement with each other and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation. In this way young people in all continents and regions will deepen mutual understanding and strengthen solidarity and promote the world youth movement steadily.

The Korean youth will, in the future too, as in the past, make every effort to develop friendship and cooperation with their counterparts in all countries.

Education and Unemployment Pose Social Problems

In observing the "Year of International Youth" it is necessary to direct due attention to solving social problems facing the new generations the world over. At present, education and jobs pose important social problems for them.

When they have the opportunity of studying to their hearts' content and are provided with stable employment, young people can play a proper role in their struggle for a new society. At present, however, large numbers of young people in the world are denied a full benefit of education, and roam about, out of job. In particular, as a result of the imperialist and colonialist policies of making people ignorant and of obliterating national culture, a large number of young people in the Third World countries is still illiterate.

If the "Year of International Youth" is really to help towards improving social, economic and cultural conditions for the young generations, each country should, above all, pay state and social attention to enhancing the social positions of the youth, improving their conditions for education and employment and meeting their cultural requirements. The Third World countries, in particular, should strive to abolish the system of colonial slave education and effect democratic education and prevent imperialist cultural infiltration.

Reactionary imperialist culture is a spiritual narcotic which harms the sound ideological consciousness of people. The imperialists aim at young people in their cultural penetration into newly independent nations. Unless this cultural penetration is completely prevented, young people will become ideologically corrupt and sink into an inextricable depth of degeneration. Those nations which value their youth and their future must categorically reject the decadent reactionary culture spread by the imperialists and a bourgeois way of life.

I deem it necessary that on the occasion of the "Year of International Youth" we exchange and widely generalize achievements and experiences gained in the education of young people, and closely cooperate with each other in the education of the younger generations, using various forms and methods on a regional or international scale.

It is important to strengthen cooperation among nations in resolving urgent problems arising now in the world.

The present world is confronted with many urgent problems such as those of preventing war and defending peace, abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new one. For the successful solution of the urgent problems arising in the world's political and economic activities, all countries should closely cooperate with each other. Cooperation among nations is an important guarantee for increasing mutual understanding and trust and for promoting friendship and solidarity. When all countries closely cooperate with each other on the principles of *chajusong*, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits, regardless of social systems, political views and religious beliefs, they can defend world peace and security, set up a new international economic order and succeed in bringing about social progress and prosperity, too.

Our party and the government of our Republic are working hard to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the other countries which respect our country's sovereignty.

Korea and Romania established fraternal state relations a long time ago and have developed them steadily.

As was reaffirmed last year when we paid an official goodwill visit to fraternal Romania, a number of meetings and talks held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and us are of particular importance in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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Korean-Soviet Communique

A Korean-Soviet Communique was published on the official visit to the Soviet Union by Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from April 16 to 23, 1985, upon the invitation of the USSR government.

According to the communique, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met and had a friendly talk with vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam.

Kim Yong Nam conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to M.S. Gorbachyov.

M.S. Gorbachyov expressed deep thanks for this and asked him to convey his warm greetings and wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, talks were held between Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the USSR. The communique stresses that the two sides reached a consensus on all the problems discussed in the talks which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

The communique says:

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union were steadily developing in depth the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between them on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

It was stressed that the goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union in May 1984 and the talks held between the leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union during the period were of decisive significance in constantly developing and strengthening these relations.

The party contacts and cooperation and exchange between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields are making a successful progress.

Both sides expressed the desire and will to adhere as always to the line agreed upon at the highest level last summer and to contribute to developing in depth the Korean-Soviet relations on an overall scale by joint efforts.

During the visit, a treaty on state border and a consular convention were signed between the DPRK and the USSR.

These documents are conducive to maintaining the relations between the two countries and constantly expanding and strengthening them in the spirit of good neighbourhood, mutual respect of interests and cooperation.

Both sides laid stress on expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two countries in the field of international relations in conformity with their unified efforts in the struggle for world peace and security.

Both sides expressed deep apprehensions over all the acts of the imperialist aggression forces, particularly the United States and its allies, to intensify the nuclear arms race, militarize the space, wreck the present military strategic balance and seize military superiority and over the tensions created by them.

Both sides sternly denounced these manoeuvres of the imperialist reactionaries and noted that there was no more important task than to prevent a nucear holocaust, remove the danger of war and safeguard peace at the present juncture.

Stress was laid in this connection on the necessity of unity among the socialist countries.

The constructive foreign policy of the socialist countries and their close cooperation in the international arena and strenuous efforts for the preservation of peace are a reliable deterrent to new war preparations.

Peace is the essential demand of socialism.

Both sides confirmed their determination to pursue a peaceful policy as ever and reject the imperialist and revanchist policy and continue to struggle for arms reduction and disarmament, resolution of military blocs and peaceful settlement of disputes and acute problems in the situation.

The Korean side highly estimated the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty nations to soundly develop the international situation, put an end to the arms race, oppose the militarization of the space, remove the danger of a nuclear war and restore the course of detente.

Full support was expressed to the Soviet stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armament now open in Geneva.

The Soviet side highly estimated the efforts and peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference and supported the proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and the new constructive peace proposal advanced at the 40th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to adopt north-south joint declaration of non-aggression. And the Soviet Union rejected the attempt by the United States and the south Korean puppets for "cross recognition of north and south Korea" and "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations" for "two Koreas" and demanded an instant end to the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Both sides demanded that the United States should give up its aggression and war moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw all their means of war including nuclear weapons and its troops.

In this regard, both sides emphasized the weighty significance of the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1961 in strengthening the bilateral relations, preserving peace in the Far East and thwarting the aggressive moves of the imperialists and the revanchist forces in this region and expressed their determination to faithfully discharge their commitments laid down in the treaty.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation, both sides stressed that the imperialists' attempt to revise the political summing up of the World War Two and reexamine the already fixed territorial reality in international documents must not be allowed.

The two sides pointed to the danger of the United States' undisguised hegemonist moves to turn Asia and the Pacific region into another theatre of military and political confrontation against the socialist countries and sternly condemned the United States' war preparations in the Far East, Japan's return to militarism, deployment of nuclear weapons there and the scheme to frame up another NATO-type military alliance in this region by inveigling Japan and the south Korean puppets into it.

And both sides noted that the continued military occupation of south Korea by the United States and U.S. forces' reinforcement there, the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises in and around the Korean Peninsula yearly growing in scale and the intensified military actions of the United States in the Pacific and Indian Ocean pose a direct menace to all the countries in this region.

Both sides supported in unison the efforts of the socialist countries to strengthen peace and security in Asia and create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation among the countries in this region.

Touching upon the affirmative fact that the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are being rejuvenated, the two sides expressed the belief that the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations would be conducive to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and peace and to the strengthening of the world socialist forces.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin-America in their just struggle for freedom, independence and territorial integrity.

Both sides vehemently denounced the international arbitrariness, state terrorism and big-stick policy resorted to by the imperialists and their stooges in all parts of the world.

The two sides extended full support and encouragement to the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement growing in many countries of Asia, Europe and the world.

They mentioned the non-aligned countries' contribution to the struggle for consolidating peace, opposing the arms race and establishing economic relations on a fair democratic basis.

In this regard, both sides highly estimated the activities of India, the present chairman state of the non-aligned movement.

Both sides noted that the talks held this time will contribute to further consolidating friendship and effective cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Upon authorization by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the vice-Premier and Foreign Minister invited Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the USSR, to pay an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

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The agreement which was reached and the measures which were taken by the leaders of the two countries through their important meetings and talks are being implemented satisfactorily at present. Visits and contacts between our two parties, governments and peoples are brisk, and exchange and cooperation in political, economic, cultural and various other fields are being developed. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania which are strengthened with each passing day make a valuable contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to strengthening the socialist forces as a whole and the international communist movement.

I am much satisfied with the favourable development of the relations between our two countries.

I am very optimistic about the prospect of the development relations between Korea and Romania.

Korea and Romania are socialist countries and class brothers who endeavour to achieve the lofty idea of communism and anti-imperialist independence. Our two countries adhere strictly to the principles of *chajusong* and proletarian internationalism in international relations, and their leaders are on unusually intimate terms. So we can believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania will continue to develop in depth.

In future, too, our party, government and people will make every effort to promote these relations.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the Romanian young people a brilliant new success in their struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party under the leadership of respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

(Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)

EDITORIAL

N. -S. Parliamentary Talks and Adjourned S. Korean National Assembly

It is about a month since the proposal for inter-parliamentary talks by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK was advanced to the south Korean counterpart. In the proposal, the north referred to the opening of a preliminary contact between the respective working-level delegates at Panmunjom in early May, whereby making possible inter-legislature talks. But the southern side remains yet to respond.

The inter-Korean parliamentary contact proposal will contribute to the regaining of national trust and rapprochement and to the relaxation of tensions. The proposal is now winning greater support at home and abroad as a rational and realistic one which can help realize the country's peaceful reunification.

On April 9, the South Korean National Assembly received the proposal. A south Korean parliamentary speaker, the next day, made clear that "The other side will be answered after prudent discussion" among the ruling party and two opposition parties. Moreover, the secretary-general of the South Korean National Assembly announced, on April 16, in talks between the ruling and opposition parties of three they "agreed to adopt an answer to the north's proposal in a plenary session."

This new peace-oriented talks will be held between the Supreme People's Assembly of the north and the National Assembly of the south.

Though the new National Assembly was supposed to start its business in mid-April, there is no telling when it opens because the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party are still at odds over some issues. The delay of the assembly serves notice that it is rather difficult to hold a working-level preliminary contact in early May.

What is the reason why the National Assembly has been deadlocked? Firstly, the ruling party is opposed to the premises of the assembly's opening set up by the major opposition – 1) the amnesty on and rehabilitation of Kim Dae Jung and 2) the release of prisoners of conscience. Secondly, the assembly was postponed to wait for strongman Chon Du Hwan's return from Washington.

The first is the real cause of delay of the opening of the South Korean National Assembly. The south Korean people desire the opposition party to remain committed to democratization. The New Korea Democratic Party is pressing the ruling party to meet its demand. The ruling party refuses.

The opening of the north-south interparliamentary talks presupposes the opening of the South Korean National Assembly. Therefore we want to watch its progress with a deep interest.

Activated Student Protests against Chon U.S. Trip

Police in Seoul said 99 policemen were injured in the April 19 clashes with students in the city as almost 20,000 students demonstrated against the U.S. visit of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Reports filtering on April 19 from across south Korea said more than 20,000 students held anti-Chon, anti-American demonstrations on the 25th anniversary of an uprising that brought down the Syngman Rhee regime. But, there were no accounts of injuries in provincial regions.

Reports said more than 50 colleges and universities were sites of protesters on April 19 and at least 370 students had been detained for questioning.

One major clash occurred near the Sururi Cemetery where fighters of the April 19 Popular Uprising lie buried. Almost 6,000 slogan-chanting people, mostly students from various universities, tried to march into streets.

The demonstrators shouted slogans and scattered leaflets opposing the visit to Washington by Gen. Chon Du Hwan for talks with President Ronald Reagan, led by a huge placard reading "hammer of democracy down on the stronghold of dictatorship."

The protesters countered the teargas-firing riot police by throwing stones, flaming torches and bottles.

Students Support Striking Workers

Over 700 students held a demonstration in Seoul on April 23 in support of the workers of the Pupyong plant of the local Daewoo Motor Company who were staging and sit-in since April 15 in demand of wage hike, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Led by a placard reading, "Abolish freezing of wages!", the students shouted anti-"government" slogans and scattered leaflets supporting Daewoo workers' struggle.

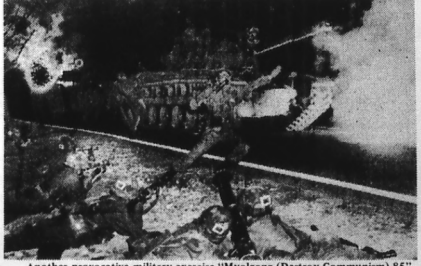
That day the police arrested two students, while suppressing the demonstration.

Numerous workers were continuing sit-in for several days after occupying the plant office in defiance of the appeasement by the company side.

The south Korean authorities posted on the day about 1,000 riot police along the main road leading to the plant to prevent the students from joining the workers.

Over 300 striking workers are threatening to burn documents in the office if the riot police try to move them out, the report said.

The Pupyong plant of the Daewoo Motor Co. was virtually closed on April 22 as about 300 employees continued their nearly week-long sit-in protest, pressing for a wage hike.



Another provocative military exercise "Myolgong (Destroy Communism) 85" was conducted by south Korean army, police and civil defence forces in a simulated attack on "north Korean guerrillas" on early morning of April 19. (Maeil Kyongje Sinmun on April 19)

Survey: S. Korea Much Riskier Place to Operate Businesses

A Hong Kong-based private institution studying country risk problems warns in its latest quarterly report that south Korea "in mid-March is on the edge of an economic crisis of great severity."

". . . things have worsened so sharply and so severely that we cannot see how precisely the government will pull out of this crisis – a crisis which it does not yet openly admit exists," said the report covering the period from January to March.

Political Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd. offers high quality economic and political analysis in its quarterly risk survey. The latest report has been published recently.

"The major issue," the report says, "is the balance of payments followed by a potential crisis in foreign debt and by flat or even negative real economic growth in the first part of this year."

"These problems are greatly complicated by anarchy in the government's industrial policy which is threatening an increasing number of Korean businesses with bankruptcy," the report continues.

The survey urges foreign businessmen not to accept government forecasts for the economy as they are because "forecasters at KDI (the Korean Development Institute) and BOK (the Bank of Korea) are subject to political pressure to produce what they know to be incorrect figures." They are urged to rely on independent forecasts to adjust business plans.

South Korea after its first general election since 1981 seems a gloomy place compared with this time last year. Exports fell in January and February and there is no sign of an imminent sharp upturn.

Seoul's trade deficit in the first quarter of this year widened to a preliminary $1.14 billion from $910 million a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Ministry reported in early April.

Exports during the January-March period fell 7.7 percent from a year earlier to $5.83 billion, and imports dropped 3.6 percent to $6.97 billion.

"Consequently, the burden of growth this year will fall on the domestic economy. But activity here (in south Korea) has been savagely battered by the government's tight monetary policy. There is also the very real possibility that the coming agricultural harvest will be bad," the report says.

Furthermore, foreign debt is one of the biggest issues. Seoul was urged to lower its dependence on borrowings from foreign countries by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently.

The recommendation came at a time when the country's foreign debts have accumulated up to $43 billion, a dangerous level in the eyes of the international financial organization.

The quarterly risk survey offers risk indexes in three categories: socio-political, domestic economic and external economic. Risks are graded from zero to one. The closer the rating is to zero, the less the risk; the closer it is to one, the greater the risk.

Each indicator shows a sharp increase from the previous rating: socio-political risk index: 0.3108 (0.2744); domestic economic risk index: 0.3704 (0.2914); external economic risk index: 0.4222 (0.2810) [rating in parentheses shows the previous rating]

The latest survey put a total country risk index at 0.3674 while the last survey gave south Korea a risk rating of 0.2820. The higher risk rating this time indicates that conditions overall have deteriorated markedly.

The report says that largely responsible for the increase in risk are the worsening prospects for exports and other external account factors. Domestic risks have risen because of the likelihood that GNP growth will slow sharply in the coming period under review. The government's excessively tight monetary policy and hard treatment of major conglomerates will also cause many problems, some of which could be exploited by the more organized opposition parties to attack the government, the report predicts.

Deteriorating External Economic Factors

Declining exports, devaluation and BOP (balance of payments) problems bring the risk ratio to an all-time high of 0.4222.

"It is primarily – but by no means only – because of external factors that Korea will be a much riskier place in which to operate in the coming period under review. At 0.4222, our risk rating should be interpreted as a sign that caution is needed. Korea is going through a very critical period. Conditions have deteriorated markedly since the last survey and the likelihood is that they will worsen further in the coming six months," stresses the report.

The report charges the economic team with the current economic crisis saying, "the economic team has to face up to the evident failure of its management."

It continues: "The fact is that the economy is doing extremely badly and the government team seems unusually inept. This ineptness could have political consequences. The wrong decisions have been made and so consistently that we can only assume that they will continue to be made."

"Myolgong 85" Staged

The U.S. and south Korean army jointly staged another provocative war exercises "Myolgong (destroy communism) 85" over April 17-20 in Kyonggi Province, Inchon, south Korean Kangwon Province and other places, with more than 1,650,000 members of south Korean army, police, civilian defence corps and the U.S. army and entire population in these areas.

The drill was conducted in a bid to "make preparations for immediately participating in operations in case of emergency" to counter the north's "infiltration."

The Chon junta announced the massive war games shortly after Pyongyang proposed to hold north-south parliamentary talks on April 9 to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and adopt a non-aggression declaration.

Rodong Sinmun's commentary on April 19 denounced it as a splittist and anti-communist military rehearsal negating dialogue.

It says: "With the approach of dialogue slated for next month, the 'Myolgong' war rehearsal was started to incite hostility against us. This can in no way be considered to be one for realising reconciliation and promoting trust between north and south. On the contrary, it is a deliberate and premeditated one for inciting north-south confrontation."

According to a radio report from Seoul, the south Korean side announced that they would stage one more war exercise "Myolgong 85" from April 29 to May 2 in Busan and South Kyongsang Province, involving south Korean army, police, homeland defence reserve forces, civilian defence corps, administrative organs and entire population in these areas concerned.

Last September, northern relief goods to south Korean flood victims opened the door of N-S dialogue. However, early this year, the N-S Red Cross talks and economic talks were interrupted by the Team Spirit 85, U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise, with more than 200,000 U.S. and south Korean troops, in the imaginary nuclear attack against north Korea.

Seoul Court Rejects Soh's Appeal

Seoul High Court on April 15 turned down the appeal of Soh Jun Sik, Japan-born Korean student in jail, according to a Kyodo report.

Soh had appealed to the court against the illegal steps to keep him in prison extending his prison term repeatedly.

Soh is stubbornly refusing an "ideological conversion" forced upon him.

Soh Jun Sik and his elder brother So Sung, Japan-born Korean students studying at Seoul University were arrested on alleged charges of involvement in students protests against the 1972 presidential elections, and have since kept in prison, subjected to tortures and persecution.

Soh Jun Sik completed his 7-year prison term as early as May 1978.

However, his prison term was extended four times on the charges of refusing "to be converted."

Before his twice-extended sentence was due to expire in 1982, Soh filed a lawsuit challenging the validity of the extension, claiming that the public security law was unconstitutional because it ran contrary to the human rights provided for in the south Korean Constitution. The authorities ordered another two years of preventive custody. The latest re-detention occured in May, 1984.

The south Korean public security law provides that the two-year preventive custody may be renewed continually until the minister of justice finds that the prisoners has "become thoroughly anti-communists."

According to official statistics more than 2,000 people are confined in prison under the law.

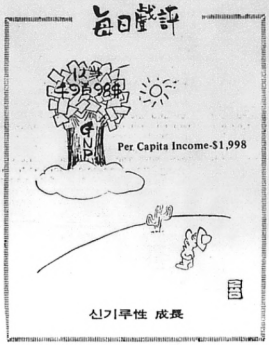
South Korean Cartoons

South Korea's snowballing foreign debt as well as its sluggish export pose another serious threat to the Chon junta with students demonstrations are getting further momentum in close unity with workers calling for the democratization of society and the betterment of people's livings.

South Korean cartoons depict the present political and economic situation as newspapers cannot report what the people really want.

Follows a part of the cartoons showing agony of the south Korean authorities:

Taegu-Maeil Sinmun, Mar. 25

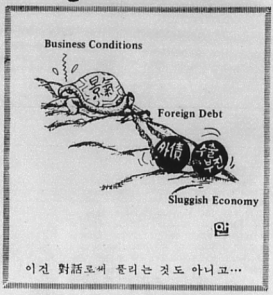


Growth like a mirage

Dong-A Ilbo, Mar. 18

It rattles...

Pusan Ilbo, Mar. 15

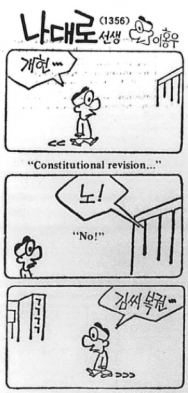


This can't be solved with dialogue...

Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 8

Can't see well

Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 8



"Constitutional revision..."

"Reinstatement of Mr. Kim Dae Jung..."

"So, it's No (Rho Sin Yong)-No (Rho Tae U) system"

Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 9

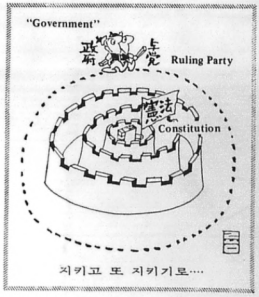
"A paper loved by its readers"

"Loved. Humm..."

"Come out of there"

"I have a 'whip of love' here"

Choson Ilbo, Apr. 7



Defend and defend...

The History of Korean Residents in Japan And Chongryun

3 Democratic Education of Korean Children in Japan

(Continued from the previous issue)

3) School System and Enrolment

School System

Korean education in Japan comprises regular schools from kindergarten to university.

It has the same 6-3-3-4 system as the Japanese school system. It has two-three years of pre-school education in a form of kindergarten and a two-year postgraduate course for university graduates.

- 68 kindergartens with about 2,000 enrolled.
- 85 primary schools with about 10,000 enrolled, including 36 separate primary schools.
- 56 junior high schools, with a total of 6,000 enrolled, among them separate schools numbering two, 46 having primary school courses and eight attached to senior high schools.
- 12 senior high schools with some 6,000 students enrolled, including four separate schools.

Senior high school students are divided into two courses of social sciences and natural sciences from the second year, while three senior high schools in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe offer a three-year commercial course.

- Choson University in Tokyo, founded in April, 1956.

Choson University has seven four-year faculties: politico-economics (philosophy and politico-economics); literature; history and geography; management; foreign studies (English and French); science (physics-mathematics and biology-chemistry); and technology (machine engineering, electronics and metal-working).

Attached to the college is a two-year normal department which offers two courses, one training teachers for primary schools and the other training nurses for kindergartens. It has another two specialized courses to train specialists in music, arts and sports.

A two-year postgraduate course is also attached to the school for college graduates.

Presently, Choson University has about 1,300 students.

A good time after lessons

Children chatting with their classmates between breaks

4) Extracurricular Activities

Extracurricular activities at Korean schools at all levels are very vigorous and popular, mostly involving academic clubs, such as historical study, science, and English speaking, sports clubs such as football, basketball, volleyball, and track-and-field events, broadcasting, dancing, chorus, arts and brassbands.

Every year uniform academic achievement tests are conducted throughout Japan, involving all the Korean schools; arts contests and sports meets are held on a regular basis. Exhibitions of paintings and Korean and English oratorical contests, too, are organized.

Korean schools are very actively engaged in a variety of academic, cultural and sports interchange with Japanese schools in their neighborhoods.

5) After Graduation

(1) Entrance into college

Korean high school graduates can advance to Choson University if they wish and pass entrance examinations and go to Japanese universities when courses of their choice are not found in Choson University. Some go to various specialized Japanese schools.

However, state-run Japanese universities and colleges and some private schools refuse to accept Korean high school graduates.

The number of those Korean students who want to study abroad is increasing in recent years.

As of May, 1980, a total of 37 Korean high school graduates were learning at universities and institutes in 13 countries, including the United States, Great Britain and Canada. (France, Australia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Cuba, Algeria, Iraq, Czechoslovakia).

(2) Employment

Korean school graduates get jobs mostly at Korean schools, public organizations, newspapers, publishing houses, trade firms, shipping companies, banks and hospitals or at enterprises run by Koreans.

Many work for the enterprises operated by their parents or brothers.

Because of racial discrimination and chauvinism on the part of the Japanese society, Korean youth are prevented from finding decent jobs at Japanese companies.

6) Teachers and Textbooks

At present about 2,000 Korean teachers are teaching at Korean schools on a full-time basis, assisted by large numbers of part-time teachers. Most of them are graduates of Choson University. Textbooks are written by Korean scholars in Korean and published by a Korean publishing house, Hagu Bookshop.

This publishing house has so far produced about 4,700,000 copies of some 300 kinds since its founding in May, 1949.

Textbooks are given to students free of charge.

7) Financing Korean Schools

Every year at least ¥6.5 billion ($28.26 million) is needed to finance the operation of all the Korean schools.

Last year ¥6.18 billion ($26.86 million) was raised (78 percent from the parents of students; 19.8 percent from the DPRK; and 2.2 percent from local Japanese assemblies).

8) Legal Status of Korean Schools

All the Korean schools scattered all over Japan are officially authorized by local Japanese authorities as miscellaneous schools under Japanese law.

Their authorization has been granted by each prefectural governor.

**However, as said earlier, state-run Japanese universities and colleges and a number of private colleges refuse to accept Korean high school graduates.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Mar. 20-30)

Mar. 20

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, to attend the Second Congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

Mar. 23

* A Korean Women's Union delegation headed by Kang Jom Suk, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union to attend a conference of Leading Officials of Women's Organizations of Socialist Countries slated in the Soviet Union.
* A Korean government officials' trade union delegation to attend a meeting of Officials of Health Workers' Trade Unions of Socialist Countries to be held in the Soviet Union.
* A Korean trade union pressmen's delegation to visit the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of Leading Officials of Korean Children's Union to attend the 8th Congress of the Polish Pathfinders' Union.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-President of the DPRK, to attend the 13th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.
* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Minister of Post and Tele-Communications Kim Yong Chae to attend celebrations of the national day of the Republic of Malta.

Mar. 25

* A delegation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Chief Secretary Li Bong Gil for a visit to Jilin Province, China.

Mar. 26

* A friendship visiting group of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Won Guk for a visit to China.
* A coal industry delegation of Korea headed by Choe Gwan Yong, Minister of Coal Industry, for a visit to the Soviet Union and Poland.

Mar. 27

* A delegation of the Korean National Preparatory Committee headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, to attend the 4th Meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival scheduled in the Soviet Union.

Mar. 30

* A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Kim Ryong Jun, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, for a visit to Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Son Gi Hak, Rector of the Kumsong Political University, for a visit to Hungary.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Mar. 6 - 29)

Mar. 6

* A 1985-1986 plan for cooperation in health services and medical science between the Ministries of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 7

* A protocol on friendship cooperation between the Korea-Finland Friendship Association and its Finnish counterpart was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 8

* An agreement of friendly relations and cooperation between South Hamgyong Province of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Dresden Country of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Dresden.

Mar. 25

* A 1985-1986 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 27

* A plan for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic for 1986-1990 was signed in Warsaw.

Mar. 29

* An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April Closed with Success

A folk dance "At a Well" by the Korean Art Troupe in Japan

A dance by a delegation from the Japan-Korea Society for Music and Art Exchange

The Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April was held in Pyongyang from April 6 to 18 attended by some 50 art troupes made up of well-known artistes and delegates from many countries in celebration of the 73rd birthday of President Kim Il Sung. The city's different theatres and halls were packed to capacity every day during the festival.

The first festival of the sort was in April, 1982, in the presence of many foreign artists in commemoration of the 70th birthday of the great leader. Then, the festival has become an annual event at the initiative of the participating foreign artists.

This year, attendants' numbers much increased. Among them were famous dancer Aitra of the Chinese artists delegation, the Nasdala quartet of the German Democratic Republic, violinist Kobayashi Takeshi of the Japanese musicians' delegation, the Warsaw accordion quintet of the Polish art troupe, singer Om Guk Chi of the Korean art troupe in Japan and Ekatserina Maximona, ballet dancer of the Soviet art troupe. There were also such talented magicians as An Song U of the Korean art troupe in Japan, Josef Kaiser of group.

Presented of the occasion were a great variety of performances music, ballets, dances – revealing the rich national colors of the participating countries.

The opening and closing ceremonies were held respectively at the People's Palace of Culture.

Alberto Bentilla, head of the Rome Opera Theatre, expressed his opinion in an interview that the Korean art is of the world's first-class, especially in dance, chorus and orchestra. He also said these international contacts would deepen understanding between countries and guarantee international peace.

One poster on Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April

An Indian art troupe performing traditional music instruments

"Grotesque" by a Polish circus

"A Witch in the Air" ▶ by Jimmy Lugano of the Austrian magicians' group

Report on Human Rights in the "Republic of Korea" (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS

As previously mentioned, south Korean authorities regularly issue guidelines regulating the content of reporting.

Some items are censored out of the news completely. The question of Chun's political legitimacy is one such example. Others would be any probing interviews of disfavored opposition leaders and government figures, testimony from political trials and/or facts surrounding certain human rights problems.

This does not mean, however, that no statement opposing the government ever appears in the south Korean press. Such statements do appear; but they are covered in the manner, time and frequency favored by the government. Under the south Korean system, the measure of "openness" of the press is the good will of the authorities.

For example, popular opposition leader Kim Young Sam undertook a hunger strike from May 18 to June 9, 1983 in support of demands for a return to democracy, reinstatement of free speech and assembly and other human rights. This was not openly reported in south Korean media until after the hunger strike ended. The story was then carried only once, in all the papers, and with specific guidelines. Similarly, the fact that the uncle of Chun's wife, Lee Kyu Gwang, was directly implicated in the "curb market scandal" was not reported by Korean media until several weeks later when it became widely known through other channels; because it was needed for damage control purposes, carefully-worded coverage related to the event was then permitted in the Korean press.

Until recently, student demonstrations and developments concerning banned politicians were not considered "fit to print" by the Korean press. Now, such stories are reported, though in a circumspect fashion. For example, the fact that a student demonstration occurred now may be reported; however, neither students' statements nor their reasons for conducting the demonstration will be fully explained.

Thus, when the authorities are tolerant, or recognize a specific need to acknowledge an otherwise embarassing event, news favorable to the opposition, or reflecting badly on the government, may be reported. For this reason, the south Korean press may appear in 1984-85 to be more open and have greater latitude than in 1980 or at other times in the past.

In virtually no case will editorialists or commentators actually advocate the students' or opposition's demands. In fact, such pieces on political issues tend to resemble the government's official statements. Thus, for example, Chun discusses the need for "clean and fair" elections, press commentators will pick up the theme and adopt it as their own. When the "legal" or permitted opposition appeals for democratic reform, press commentators will ignore or reject it.

The following excerpt from an editorial which appeared in the Seoul newspaper KYONGHYANG SINMUN on March 2, 1984, is typical:

> The speeches by the representatives of the three major political parties at the extraordinary session of the National Assembly alone show that there are conspicuous differences in the opinions of the ruling and opposition camps even over fundamental political questions. The differences are even greater over such questions as revision of the constitution, the lifting of the political ban, and democratization. Disputes without the common realization of the fundamental questions will eventually cause political friction and disorder. This is what concerns us.... At home and abroad we are now in circumstances that we must further strengthen the base of stability for the development of the nation. We must completely get rid of the elements of instability for economic growth and national harmony, not to mention the security of the country. At this juncture, if time were used debating the system and the question of revising the constitution, the desires of some politicos would be satisfied. However, this would undoubtedly threaten the stability sought by the majority of the people.

Korean experts have commented that "Seoul's five or six major dailies look identical, both in form and content." The International League for Human Rights and the International Human Rights Law Group mission team to south Korea observed that:

> Chun's every offhand remark is reported. Fully half of the nightly televised news may be dedicated to the President's activities during the day, as he may be seen presiding sagely over meetings of ministers or applauding benevolently as a local soccer team scores the winning goal.

As a result, the media's political coverage and discussion is sterile: many developments go unreported, and opinion pieces are predictable.

> Were the press free, President Chun's policies, practices, and indeed his very authority would no doubt come under close scrutiny and political opponents would be able to get their message to voters. To have a free press would be to invite political competition. This is something the South Korean Government is not willing to permit. When combined with publishers' insecurity over licenses and the government's direct control over the broadcasting and news services, the result is a conformist and biased media.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE FOREIGN PRESS

South Korea also attempts to limit foreign press coverage of news on south Korea, both within and outside its borders. Journalist licensing and deportation, and publication censorship and confiscation are among the methods that the South Korean Government commonly employs to do this. On occasion, it also arrests and imprisons south Koreans who make statements critical of the Chun government to foreign journalists and broadcasters.

Though obviously government efforts to control the foreign media are far less systematic, and thus less successful than those directed against the domestic press, they nevertheless violate international human rights law. Both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantee the right to "seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers" (emphasis added).

In addition to the numerous provisions regulating the media in South Korea's Basic Press Act discussed above, ten other provisions explicitly regulate the foreign press. Articles 17 and 22 of the Act generally prohibit persons without south Korean nationality, "foreign juridical persons or organizations," or non-residents from acting as editor, advertising manager of a periodical, publisher or broadcasting station chief in south Korea. No exceptions are provided in the Act. Those who violate such provisions and their employers may be liable for up to two years imprisonment or a fine of three million Won.

A person who wants to establish a branch office of a foreign periodical in south Korea must obtain special permission from the Minister of Culture and Information. Such official permission may be revoked, inter alia:

> When the foreign periodical concerned has inserted an article disturbing or injuring the national prestige; and when he disturbs the order of the domestic press.

The such broadly-worded conditions make clear that the foreign press branch has no protections against being arbitrarily shut down by the government. Taken together with the minimum facility requirements for all publications under Article 21 of the Act, it is also obvious that many foreign journals will be discouraged from assuming the financial investment required to establish a branch office in south Korea. Those that do have branch offices are no doubt careful to avoid covering issues which reflect negatively on south Korea.

Most United States newspapers base their correspondents in Tokyo and Hong Kong and occasionally travel to south Korea to collect information. Japanese newspapers, which more commonly have branch offices in south Korea, are periodically closed by Korean officials who object to their coverage.

In addition to having their offices closed, violators may be subjected up to two years in jail or fined up to three million Won.

The government also regulates broadcasters through a similarly vague requirement. Foreign broadcasting stations that are given permission to broadcast within South Korea and domestic broadcasters allowed to broadcast abroad must "give upright recognition to the Republic of Korea and to contribute to the promotion of international friendship and understanding, and cultural and economic interchange.

In addition to office closings, violators may be fined up to one million Won. The Government can also block an unwanted foreign broadcast into South Korea. For example, a broadcast of the United States television program Nightline was blocked in South Korea in November 1983. The offensive program consisted of interviews of Pon Doo Huan, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of South Korea's National Assembly, and opposition leader Kim Dae Jung.

The importation of foreign films and recordings is also closely regulated. The current government policy opposes advertising Japanese films and recordings.

South Korea also in effect licenses foreign journalists, as well as its own, working in the country. When a journalist displeases the regime, his or her license is revoked. Banned journalists writing for foreign papers have been expelled. For example, in 1982, Nancy Langston, a United States journalist who worked for the Voice of America and the American Broadcasting Company, was deported from South Korea after criticizing the "repressive" nature of the Chun regime.

Also in late 1982, South Korean authorities announced their intention of discouraging South Koreans from working or cooperating with foreign news media. In October 1982, a South Korean representative of the World Council of Churches reportedly had his films, documents and notes confiscated after interviewing South Korean leaders. And on October 22, 1982, Kim Chul Kee, secretary of a South Korean Christian youth organization, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on charges of using the foreign press to defame the state, after he had made a statement describing the U.S.-owned Asia Data Korea Company as an example of subservience to a foreign element and violent suppression of a free labor movement.

The consequence of Korean regulations and intimidation tactics against the press and individuals who have provided information to the press is sketchy world news coverage of South Korea.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

T-shirts bearing a splash of blood-red color and the Korean language characters for Kwangju wherever he would go.

In an open letter to Reagan against Chon's tour of the United States, the dissident organisations and figures criticised the harsh suppression of the activities of trade union organisations and campus and urged Reagan to press Chon for immediate steps towards real restoration of democracy including restoration of Kim Dae Jung's civil rights.

On April 26, over 300 Korean residents in the United States and Americans held a demonstration in Washington.

The demonstrators marched, carrying placards reading "Chon Du Hwan, resign", "Probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident", "Guarantee freedom of the press", "Set free prisoners of conscience" and so on.

Some Americans among the demonstrators were carrying a placard saying that "The United States must not support the military government of south Korea but work for ensuring of employment and welfare at home".

In addition, members of the South Korean Christian Farmers Association held an anti-American demonstration outside the American embassy in Seoul on April 23 opposing Washington's demand for south Korea's more import of U.S. farm produce, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Denouncing U.S. policy as intended to force colonial subjection on Korea, the demonstrators scattered leaflets reading: "Washington's demand that south Korea open its market to U.S. meat and dairy products is a serious threat to the survival of south Korean peasants and our national self-reliance and self-support."

Meanwhile, on April 22 some 100 members of a religious organization guerrilla style anti-"government" and demonstration against the United States in the southern part of Seoul and distributed similar leaflets.

Police arrested all the members of the religious organization who staged the demonstration in front of the American embassy in Seoul.

More than 100 students staged guerrilla style anti-"government" and anti-American demonstrations in Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, around 8:50 PM and in front of Yondongpo Market around 9:50 PM on April 23, according to the south Korean paper Kyonghyang Shinmun.

Some of the demonstrators hurled stones at three buildings including Yongdongpo branch of Korea-America Bank to break 10-odd windows of the bank for their protest agianst Chon's visit to Washington.

In Kwangju on the same day some 10 students of Chonnam University held an anti-"government" and anti-American demonstration on a street in front of American Cultural Center, chanting slogans opposing Chon's tour of the United States and his economic policy of import liberalization.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA

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